Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 3, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCT. 17, 1843. {NUMBE[illegible] 132

EDITED BY
HAMPTON & M'DOWELL.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other Judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will celebrate its annual meeting on the last Thursday in November next, with a FAIR, to be held in the Town of Charlotte, on that day. Premiums are offered for the following articles:

For the best lot of *Corn* grown on two acres of reclaimed land,	$5 00
For the best lot of *Wheat* grown on two acres of reclaimed land,	5 00
For the greatest quantity of artificial *Grass* grown on one acre of land,	5 00

Committee to award Premiums: Andrew Springs, Lewis Dinkins, Thomas L. Hutchison, John Walker, Robert I. McDowell.

For the best lot of *Turnips* grown on half an acre of reclaimed land,	$2 00
For the best Treatise on Manuring,	10 00
For the greatest quantity of *Cotton* (by cwt.) grown on two acres of reclaimed land,	5 00

Committee: Stephen Fox, Andrew Grier, Wm. Reid, R. F. Davidson, David T. Caldwell.

[illegible]	$2 50
For the best *Colt* over one and under two years old,	2 50
For the best *Mule Colt* under one year old,	2 50
For the best *Mule Colt* over one and under two years old,	2 50
For the best *Yearling Bull Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Bull* two years old,	2 50
For the best *Yearling heifer Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Heifer* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Boar Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Boar* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Sow Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Sow* one year old,	2 50
For the best *Milch Cow*,	5 00
For the largest *Hog*,	2 00

Committee: Leroy Springs, Z. A. Grier, Benj. W. Alexander, Isaac S. Alexander, J. W. Hampton.

For the best two horse *Plow*,	$2 00
For the best one-horse *Plow*,	1 00
For the best lot of ten yards *Domestic Silk Fabric*,	4 00
For the best lot of two pounds of *Domestic Sewing Silk*,	3 00

Committee: Joseph W. Ross, James Bigham, F. H. Maxwell, R. D. Alexander, Charles T. Alexander, Sr.

Resolution of Society: That any person not a member of this Society, may compete for any one of the above premiums, by paying into our Treasury the sum of $5.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MECKLENBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREAMBLE: The undersigned citizens of Mecklenburg County, duly appreciating the importance, both in a national and individual point of view, of an improved system of Husbandry; sensible of their own deficiency of knowledge in the theory and practice of Rural Economy; persuaded that Agricultural Associations have proved eminently beneficial to other States and Counties; and desirous to procure for themselves and their neighbors the advantages of such institutions, have determined to associate together, and to constitute an Agricultural Society, to be governed by the following Rules and Regulations:

RULE I: The style of this Society shall be "*The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society.*"

RULE II: The objects of the Society shall be, to discover new and hidden manures, to facilitate the collection of manures generally, and designate the best mode of their application to the different objects of cultivation; to procure and improve the implements of husbandry; to collect all new and foreign seeds and grains, which may be deemed necessary or useful for subsistence or comfort; to improve the breed of stock, and whatever else shall tend to improve the agricultural and rural economy of the county.

RULE III: The Society shall consist of such citizens of the County as will subscribe to the Constitution and pay two dollars at the time of subscription, and one dollar at the anniversary meeting, which shall be the last Thursday in November in every year.

RULE IV: The Officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, a Librarian and Six Directors, to be appointed as the Society may direct, at the anniversary meeting in each year, and to hold until a new appointment be made: who shall severally perform the duties indicated by their titles, and such other duties as may be required by the occasional orders of the Society.

RULE V: A majority of the thirteen officers shall together constitute a Board of Direction, which shall have power to call extra meetings of the Society, to fill vacant offices, and to do in the recess whatsoever they may suppose requisite to be done before a meeting can be had.

RULE VI: A quorum of the Society may consist of eighteen members, in this count every Officer shall be counted as two.

RULE VII: The regular meetings of the Society shall be held according to adjournment, [illegible] not otherwise ordered by the Society.

RULE VIII: All questions shall be decided by a majority of votes.

RULE IX: There shall be a committee appointed for the northern, southern, eastern and western sections of the County respectively, whose duty shall be to inspect the farms in their several sections, and report to Society the farm best managed in all its departments; and for the best managed plantation in each section, a premium shall be adjudged to the owner, conditionally, that he furnish Society with a written account of his system of farming.

Rule X: This Constitution may be altered at the annual meetings of the Society; two-thirds of the members being present, and two-thirds of those present voting for the same.

Rule XI: Any person not a member of this association, by paying into its Treasury the sum of Five Dollars, may compete for any one of the premiums offered by the Society at any of its fairs.

Rule XII: No premium shall be awarded upon any production which the Committee appointed to examine it, shall not deem above ordinary and deserving a premium.

Rule XIII: Absent members shall be subject to a fine of fifty cents, unless an excuse deemed valid by a majority of the members present, be rendered to the next meeting.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1843.

John M. Morrison
vs.
G. C. & Henry Carville, and F. & Robert Folger.

LAND LEVY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants. G. C. Carville, Henry Carville, Frederick Folger, and Robert Folger are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six successive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for Mecklenburg county at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against them, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy plaintiff's demands.

Witness, C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of July, 1843, and the 68th year of American Independence.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., C. C. C.

Printer's Fee, $5 60.] 28-6w

Pocket-book Stolen.

$20 Reward.

ON the night of the 25th inst., while encamped on the main road four miles north of Charlotte some person stole from his pocket while a sleep, the, subscriber's pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, (the kind of bills not recollected) and some papers—among them, two notes on H. T. Sloan, one for about $24, and the other for about $6; a note on Wilson Kennedy for about $65, all of recent date, and several other notes and papers not recollected. The public are cautioned not to trade for any of said notes and papers, and I will give a Reward of $20 for the recovery of the Pocket-Book and papers, with information sufficient to apprehend and convict the thief. Information may be given to the editor of the Jeffersonian.

ELIAS TURNER.

August 27, 1843. 26...F

Notice
TO CONTRACTORS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed at the July term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Union, will receive Sealed Proposals for building

A COURT-HOUSE

in the Town of Monroe, till the 20th day of November next. The building to be fifty feet by forty, two stories high; to be based on rock one foot below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be built of wood of good quality.—The basement story to have a passage eight feet wide through the centre of the entire building, each side of which to be divided into three offices and stair case. The second story to be twelve feet in the pitch, to be divided into a Court Room, and two Jury Rooms. It is desirable that the House should be built and finished according to the most modern and plain style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper and vary the estimate accordingly. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the committee at Oakville, Union co., N. C., post paid. The Committee will decide within fifteen days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

A. STEVENS, Chair'n.
S. P. STEWART,
W. HAMILTON,
WM. WILSON,
M. AUSTIN,
R. RODGERS, } C'mmittee

Oakville, Sept. 6, 1843. 27-8t.

MONEY LOST.

THE following bank bills were lost in transmission by mail, recently, between South Point, N. C., and Yorkville, S. C.

One twenty dollar bill on the Commercial Bank of Columbia, No. 379, dated November 26, 1832.

One twenty dollar bill on the bank of Charleston, No. 20.

One ten dollar bill, on the Bank of Georgetown, No. 929.

Any person finding any of the above-described bills will please keep them, and inform me of the fact, so I can ascertain from whom they were received. I will reward the finder of the money in a suitable manner, if addressed at South Point, Lincoln county, N. C. LEANDER SMITH.

Sept 23, 1843. 28-3m.

RUNAWAY—$60 *Reward.*

ELOPED from the subscribers, on the night of the 22d instant, two negroes—LYTTLETON, about 28 years old, a large black man, about 6 feet high, has rather a down-cast look when spoken to. He was well dressed when he left. Also, EMILY, a black girl, went with Lyttleton. Emily is a smart girl, of delicate form, about 17 years old, and was also well dressed when she left. They will doubtless endeavor to get to Ohio, or Illinois, or some other free State, and probably after they reach Asheville, N. C., will travel in day-light. Fifty dollars will be given for Lyttleton and ten dollars for Emily, if taken up and lodged in Jail, so that we get them again. Information may be directed to Bellair, Lancaster District, S. C.

MARGARET HAGINS,
JOSEPH HAGINS.

August 25, 1843. 25-F

Thomas Trotter

WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of

Watches, and Jewelry,

and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

Charlotte, July 8, 1843. 19:::TF

NEW FIRM
AND
New Goods.

JOSEPH SUMNER & Co., having added to their stock of Tin Ware, Lindsey Cloths, &c., a great variety of other GOODS, lately purchased in New York, the public are respectfully solicited to call and examine them. They are determined to sell low for cash, or to prompt dealers, on short credit. Feathers and Beeswax, at the highest market prices, taken in payment for Goods.

October 10, 1843. 31:::F.

Notice.

THE undersigned will expose to public sale, *on Wednesday, the 15th November next*, at the late residence of John Tye, dec'd., (in Union Co., Crooked Creek:)

Three very Likely Young Negroes;

(VIZ:)

a BOY 13 or 14 years old; a GIRL 11 or 12, and a boy about 10. There will be a credit of ten or twelve months given by making the money sure.

J. WENTZ,
P. CONDER, } Admr's.

Oct. 3, 1843. 31:::3

Charlotte Female Academy.

MRS. HUTCHISON begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that the exercises of the *Charlotte Female Academy*, will be resumed as early in the month of October, as it may be in her power to return from New York, of which the earliest possible notice will be given in the public papers. She trusts that the improvements her visit at the North will enable her to make in her school, will meet the high approbation of all who may be interested in the Education of young females. [Oct. 3, 1843.

COPARTNERSHIP

DRS. P. C. CALDWELL and THOMAS HARRIS, have formed a copartnership in the practice of medicine under the firm of Caldwell & Harris, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. They return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them during their long practice in this community, and hope, by prompt and untiring attention to practice in all the branches of their profession, to merit and receive a continuance of the pubic favor. [Charlotte, May 16—12F

A. BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received his

Spring & Summer Fashions.

He still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand, in the second story of the southeast wing of L. Springs' brick building.

Charlotte, April 11, 1843. 108...F

TO THE TRAVELLING Public.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such as may call on him. JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, July 4, 1843. 18::::F

Book-Bindery, and Blank-Book Manufactory,
LINCOLN PAPER-MILL, N. C.

G. & D. MOSTELLER

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they carry on the above business at their Paper Mill four miles from Lincolnton, where they have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Blank Books in a great variety of Rulings and Bindings. County Clerk's Books, ruled and bound to any pattern. Old Books, Pamphlets, Music, and Law Books, Magazines, Reviews, Newspapers, &c., bound in plain and elegant bindings.

☞ Orders for Books or Books to bind, left with Mr. Robert G. Allison, Merchant, Charlotte, (who has constantly on hand an assortment of Blank Books from the Bindery,) will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 4th, 1843. 27-9w

Mountain Beef.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Jourdan Council of Ashe county, to furnish him regularly with the best beef Cattle his county affords, he will be prepared to give his customers beef of the very best quality, in Charlotte every morning during Court weeks, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week during the rest of the season, and regularly at his country stands. As he has to pay cash for Cattle, and furnishes his customers with the best beef, payments will necessarily [illegible]

August 27, 1843. 25:::F.

Mountain Beef.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Ephraim Piercy of Yancy county to furnish him with cattle, has on hand and will continue to receive the best cattle that can be bought in Yancy, and will furnish his customers at his usual rate every Evening.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 13, 1843. 28-F

POETRY

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
Young children at our play,
And laugh to see the yellow things
Go rustling on their way;
Right merrily we hunt them down,
The autumn winds and we,
Nor pause to gaze where snow-drifts lie,
Or sunbeams gild the tree.
With dancing feet we leap along
Where withered boughs are strewn,
The past nor future checks our song—
The present is our own.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In youth's enchanted spring—
When hope (who wearies at the last)
First spreads her eagle wing.
We tread with steps of conscious strength
Beneath the leafless trees,
And the color kindles on our cheek
As blows the winter breese;
While gazing toward the cold, gray sky,
Clouded with snow and rain,
We wish the old year all past by,
And the young spring again.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In manhood's haughty prime—
When first our pausing hearts begin
To love "the olden time;"
And, as we gaze, we sigh to think
How many a year hath passed,
Since 'neath these cold and faded trees
Our footsteps wandered last;
And old companions—now, perchance,
Estranged, forgot or dead—
Come round us, as those autumn leaves
Are crushed beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves.
In our own autumn day—
And tottering on with feeble steps,
Pursue our cheerless way.
We look not back—too long ago
Hath all we loved been lost;
Nor forward—for we may not live
To see our new hope crossed;
But on we go—the sun's faint beam
A feeble warmth imparts—
Childhood without its joy returns—
The present fills our heart!

VARIETY.

[From the Ladies' Book.]

"POPPING THE QUESTION."

It must be admitted by every one who is practically or otherwise acquainted with the topic, that "popping the question," as it is familiary called, is one of the thrilling circumstances in the life of "a man of real sensibility." Imagine a youngster of two and twenty, or thereabout, with a tallow-colored face, an agitating deportment, and a heart throbbing with various emotions, seated by the side of a simpering damsel, who is laboring strenuously to make it appear that she has no suspicion concerning the subject about to be introduced. It is twenty to one, however, that she might relieve his embarrassment and abbreviate the period of palpitation by frankly telling him that she knows precisely what he intends to say. But etiquette and the usage of the sex will not sanction this piece of humanity. She cannot even be supposed to understand his hints if he attempts to approach the affair by circumlocution. He wonders that such a divine creature can be so dull of comprehension.

Finding, at last that he must either "speak or die," he nerves himself heroically for the task, his countenance becomes paler, if possible, one hand grasps his hat or cane convulsively, the other is usually laid on his heart, as if to still the tumultuous beatings of that troublesome little organ. Then from between his closed teeth and quivering lips, comes a scarcely articulate and almost inaudable sound, like the voice of a terrapin, in alarm, as it closes the portals of its crustaceous habitation. Only two or three words can be distinguished, but these are sufficiently explicit to justify the lady in comprehending what is meant.

The answer depends entirely on circumstances. If it be unequivocally in the negative, the lover starts up, clasps his hat, and without the customary formalities of parting, leaves the house and hastens, it may be, towards the river, resolved on extinguishing his flames by a most infallible expedient. But, on his way, he usually finds some reason to decline acting on this resolution, and sometimes compounds for the intended sacrifice to Cupid, by an extra libation to Bacchus.

If the lady be more favorable disposed, she sometimes tortures the youth mischievously, remarking that she never once thought on the subject of matrimony; when the probability is that she has thought of nothing else from her twelfth year upwards. This is a very naughty and unamiable piece of duplicity. Almost invariably, the nymph appears to be rather averse to the proposal, be it ever so advantageous, or else so surprisingly careless about it, that it seems to be but the toss of a sixpence whether she shall be married or not.

Some young men are so chicken-hearted in affairs of all this sort, that the least word which may be construed as a denial is sufficient to close the negotiation at once; and the inconsiderate belle is, perhaps, as much grieved at the result as the chap fal[illegible] on "popping the question," are so numerous that the very timidity of some men causes them to remain in unblessed singleness for life. These poor fellows are objects of pity, and should not be included in those general anathemas which are promulgated against the fraternity of old Bachelors.

The keeper of a Menagerie was lately seen beating one of the elephants with a large club. A bystander asked him the cause. "Why," says the keeper, "he's been flinging dust all about the tent; *and he's big enough to know better.*"

Letter from a young man in Arkansas [illegible], "Down East:"

WILDCATVILLE, RATTLESNAKE KOUNTY, ARK.

DEAR MARM: You haint the [illegible] in the world how I'm getting along out [illegible] this Racksensack Country. They've lately [illegible] me Post Master in this town, and I'm expecting to get the office of Justice of the Peace afore long. I've had three cases let out to me already—one on 'em was where a feller had gouged out another chap's left eye, and neither on 'em was [illegible] whether he was at the top or the bottom when the thing was done. I knew all about it jist as [illegible], 'cause I was watchin' all the time, so I decided the cause accordin'. This is a Great County. Why marm, the corn grows as high as witch hazel or cherry trees, and cottin' and other fruits beats all calculatin'. I'm a makin' my eternal fortin' out here as fast as I can. I can do any thing a leetle smarter than any on 'em 'ceptin' playin' keerds, but I do think they go a head on me playin' Lu and Poker, 'case they most always win my money. You know them are shirts you sed you'd make me and I diddent know how to forrard 'em, you can send 'em by mail now as I don't have any postidge to pay in consekwence of the Dignity and Importince of the Natur of my office. If the water millins are ripe do send one or three. Also 'em t[illegible] pair of nankin trouses I hadn't room for in my trunk when I started, you'll find a button off one pair on 'em unless you've sowed it on sence I left, and while you're about it you mite as well let out that gather in the bottom on 'em, I expect I've groued a leetle sence I left hum—send 'em by male, they wont cost me a sent. I've bin hear early nine months and my helth's been [illegible] the [illegible] fever twice't, the Concertive fever Once, the Feer and Ague Occasionally and the Dumb ager all the time. Marm I wish you'd give my love to Unis [illegible] and ask her if she rekerlex that time we went to Hepsy Sterns' quiltin'—I wish Unis was out here now, if you see Jack Sterns tell him he [illegible] that nife I cum away and forgot, 'case one blade is broke and taint of no great account. I feel [illegible] tho' [illegible]ad a shakin' comin' on so I must stop ri[illegible]—don't forgit the shirts and trouses.

Y[illegible]

EBENE[illegible]INGILL.

N. B. Apples is quite scarce out here, I would ask you to send me on a Barrel only I'm afraid they'll lumber up the male, you can send me a peck any how.—*Boston Bee.*

The Boston Atlas gives the following account of an occurrence, which reflects great credit on the character of a gentleman of that city.

"Some time, we believe, in the month of November, 1841, the mercantile house of Shelton, Brothers & Co., of this city—bore down by the uncommon pressure of that time—found it necessary to suspend payment of their debts, and to close up the business of the firm. Their creditors, after an investigation of their concerns, agreed to receive fifty per cent. of the amount of their respective demands, and release the house entirely from their obligations. This agreement was entered into by all the creditors. This [illegible] and the demands cancelled. Since the time of the failure of the house, Mr. Henry Shelton, one of the partners, has departed this life.

PHILO S. SHELTON, Esq., the surviving partner, proceeded, with undaunted and persevering energy, to wind up the concerns of the old firm, and to commence business, anew, on his own account. In his new enterprize, we are happy to say, he has been prosperous—and that he has made a most honorable use of his prosperity. On Tuesday last he made a new dividend among all his creditors, of twenty-five per cent. upon the full amount of their cancelled demands against his former house—paying out to them the aggregate sum of *forty thousand dollars*, for which they had no legal claim whatever. This payment was entirely voluntary on his part—and it has been made, not only to individual creditors, but, in some instances, to rich corporations, by whom the loss would not have been felt."

"*A Temperance Story.*"—Two young men "with a humming in their heads," retired late at night to their room in a crowded inn, in which as they enter, are revealed two beds; the wind extinguishing the light, they both, instead of taking, as they supposed, a bed apiece, get back to back into *one*, which begins to sink under them and come around at intervals, in a manner very circumambient, but quite impossible of explanation. Presently one observes to the other:—

"I say, Tom, somebody's in my bed."

"Is there!" says the other; "so there is in mine, d—n him! Let's kick 'em out!"

The *next* remark was:—

"Tom, I've kicked *my* man overboard."

"Good!" says his fellow-toper; "better luck than I; my man has kicked *me* out—d—d if he hasn't—right on the floor!"

Their "relative positions" were not apparent until the next morning.

Knight Errant.—"Bill," said a loving young spouse, the other day, to her lord, "Bill, what is them knight errants, that these travellers talk so much about?

'Why,' Lor', Sal, don't you know?'

'No more nor a spooney.'

'Well, Sal, you recollect the night our little Charley was born'd.'

'To be sure I does.'

"And you recollects how I went arter the doctor, don't yer?'

'I does, hoss.'

'Well, Sal, that going arter the doctor, as I did, was a *night arrent (d.)*—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

Aristocracy with a vengeance.—"How the deuce came your eye out?" said an impudent inquisitive fellow the other day, to one who peered through a single optic. "Why," says he, "it is vulgar to see with two eyes—every body does it; so I had one of mine taken out, that I might differ from the vulgar herd!"

A notorious toper used to moan about not having [illegible] black and the other hazel.

"It is very lucky for you," replied a bystander, "for if your eyes had been matches, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

"*I dun Know.*"—A few days since a fresh comer who had taken lodgings at the Astor House, was rather surprised when he came to the dinner-table, to see nothing on it. "What will you have?" asked the waiter. The new comer stared about him—"I dun know." "Would you like a bill of fare, sir?" "Thank you—I don't care if I do take a small piece."

JENNY AND THE WATCH.

In some of the country parts of Scotland, a custom prevails of young men giving their watches in trust to young women for whom they have declared their attachment. The watch is kept and carried in the bosom of the fair one until the anxious couple are united in the bonds of wedlock, when, as a matter of course, the pledge of sincerity is given up to its original owner. This is imagined by the country lasses to be an infinitely better plan for securing the fidelity of sweethearts than that of breaking a sixpence. A watch is a valuable and highly-prized article. It is worth at least a couple of pounds, and the loss of that sum by an individual in an humble condition of life is a very serious matter. Still, we believe there are cases in which the proposed match is broken off, and the watch abandoned forever; though, doubtless, this is only in cases of great fickleness, or when weighty reasons for desertion intervene.

The following laughable incident regarding a watch, so intrusted, occurred a few years ago:

Jenny Symington, a well favored sprightly girl, in a certain farm-house in Galloway, had been intrusted with the watch of her sweetheart, Tam Halliday, (a neighboring shepherd,) which she carried, with the most scrupulous care, in her bosom; but even the most carefully kept articles will sometimes disappear in spite of all the precautions considered necessary to preserve them. Jenny, be it known, was esteemed a first-rate hand at preparing potatoes for the family supper; none could excel her at serving them up, beaten and mashed in the most tempting style. On one occasion, in harvest, when the kitchen was crowded with a number of shearers waiting for their evening meal, and while Jenny was busy beating a mess of potatoes, what did the unlucky watch do but drop from her bosom—chain, seals and all—into the pot among the potatoes. Jenny's head being turned away at the moment, she knew nothing of the disaster, and therefore continued to beat on at her task. She certainly felt a little surprised when she felt there was still a hard potato to beat, notwithstanding her previous diligence; but, thinking nothing of it, she continued to beat, occasionally giving the hard potato (alias the watch) a hard thump with the beetle. At length, she thought she had fairly completed the business; and so, mixing a large jar of sweet milk into the mess, she stirred it all up together, and then placed the vessel ready for the attack of the hungry lookers-on.

Behold, then, the pot—a round gawso tripod, planted in the middle of the floor. A circle was formed round it in a trice, and horn for horn the shearers began to stretch and strive. Many mouthfuls had not been taken before certain queer looks were manifested.

"Diel's in the tatties," says one, "I think they've got banes in them!"

"Banes!" says another, "they're the funniest banes ever I saw; they're made o' broken glass, and pieces o' brass. I'll sup nae mair o' them."

With that, another produced a silver watch-case, all battered and useless, from his capacious horn spoon, and a universal strike among the suppers immediately ensued. It was clear that a watch had been beaten up with the potatoes; so the good wife had nothing for it but to order the disgraced pot out of the way, and to place a basket of oatmeal cakes and milk in its place.

What was poor Jenny's feelings during the strange *denouement?* On the first appearance of the fragments of the watch, she slipped her hand to her bosom, and soon found how matters stood. She had the fortitude, however, to show no symptoms of surprise; and, [illegible] where the broken watch had come from, she did not disclose her knowledge of how it had found its way in the pot. As it had belonged to no one in the house, the materials were not identified; and as Jenny was a young woman of great prudence and modesty, and had never shown any one that she had a watch in her possession, no one teased her about it. In a short time the noise of the circumstance died away, but not till it had gone over the neighborhood that the family had a watch in the potato pot, and among others, it came to the ears of the owner, Tam Halliday, who was highly pleased with the conduct of his beloved Jenny: for he thought that if she had cried or sobbed, and told to whom the watch belonged, it would have brought ridicule on them both. Tam was, in short, delighted with the way the matter had been managed, and he thought the watch was well lost, though it had been ten times its value.

Whatever Tam's idea was on the subject, Jenny felt conscious that it was her duty to replace the watch. Accordingly, next time she met her lover, she allowed no time to elapse before she thus addressed him:

"Now, Tam, ye ken very well how I have demolished your good silver watch; but it is needless to regret what cannot be helped. I shall pay you for it every farthing. The one half I will give you when I get my half year's wages at Marlemas, and the other half soon; as my brother has awn me three pounds, which he has promised to pay me afore the next Fastern's e'en fair."

"My dear Jenny," said the young man, taking her kindly by the hand, "I beg you will say nothing about that ridiculous affair. I do not care a farthing for the loss of the watch, mair by token; I have gotten a rise in my wages frae the new laird, for I maun tell ye I'm now appointed chief heard in the Ca's Hope. However, to take any payment from you, to rob you of your hard-won penny fee, would be disgraceful. No, no, I will take none of your wages; but there is one thing I will take, if you are willing, and which I hope will make us both happy for life."

"And what may that be, Tam, now that ye're turned grand head sheperd?"

"I will take," said he, "yourself; but mind, I do not ask you as a recompence for a paltry watch.—No: in my eyes, your worth is beyond all estimation. If you will agree to be mine, let it be done freely; but whether you are willing to marry me or not, from this time henceforth the watch is never more to be spoken of."

What followed may easily be imagined. Tam and Jenny were married as soon as the plenishing for the cottage at the Ca's Hope could be prepared; and at the wedding the story of the watch and the potato pot was made the topic of much hearty mirth among the assembled company.

The last time we visited Jenny's cottage, we reminded her of the transaction. "Houts," said she, "that's an auld story now. The laird has been sae well pleased wi' the gudeman, that he has gi'en him a present o' that eight-day clock there. It cost eight pounds in Janie Lockie's, at the east part o' Dumfries; and there's no the like in all the parish."

Wellerisms.—"Astonishing cure for *consumption*," as the old lady said, when she sprinkled snuff on the victuals of her boarders.

"I'll let you off this time," as the horse said when he capsized his rider in the mud.

"I won't be trod upon with impunity," as the steel trap said to the fox.

"Take your *time*," as the man said when he returned a borrowed watch.

Political.

From the Raleigh Standard.

NUMBERS OF JEFFERSON.

We open our columns to-day to a re-publication of the numbers of Jefferson, which first appeared some time since in the Warrenton Reporter. We consider it our duty, as the conductor of an *uncommitted,* independent press, to render our columns easy of access to all the friends of all the candidates; indeed this is the course indicated by us in our opening Addresses, to the public; but we wish it to be distinctly understood, that in so doing we endorse nothing which reflects, or is intended to reflect, upon any distinguished member of the democratic party.

The author of JEFFERSON is evidently an ardent admirer of MR. CALHON, and his remarks are characterized by clearness, ability and force. We present below his first number:

From the Warrenton Reporter.

THE PRESIDENCY.

No. 1.

So far as can be ascertained from the expressions of popular opinion in the results of the recent elections, the party which came into power two years ago with such a triumphant majority, have fallen into the "sere and yellow leaf" even before their time. Such however has ever been the result of instability and a disregard of principle in individuals—parties and States. Those who pursue an inconsistent and irregular course of action; falsify their pledges, sacrifice truth and justice to effect some selfish or temporary object, soon loose the confidence and respect of others, and driven to desperation by their want of success, plunge into the wildest excesses, bringing tenfold ruin and disgrace upon themselves. Whilst on the other hand, those whose conduct is ever in accordance with the obligations of duty—move in a direct line, undaunted by opposition, unswerved by disappointment—to the attainment of the high and noble objects which they had in view at the outset: and however slow may be their progress, every step adds to their influence and power—and every struggle in which they may engage removes some obstruction from their onward path.

The present Whig party have never been actuated by a higher motive than the attainment of temporary triumph or the accomplishment of some selfish object. The establishment of a Bank—the passage of a tariff, or a Bankrupt act, or the elevation of some favorite leader to the Presidency, ever prompt their most strenuous efforts; and when by pledges never to be fulfilled, and promises never to be realized, their end is gained—and visions of crowns and stars and garters and perpetuity of power float before their bewildered imaginations; the people whom they have duped and betrayed rise in the majesty of their strength and "push them from their seats." Formed as that party is, of the fragments of a hundred discordant factions—each fragment of faction laboring only for its own advancement, or the accomplishment of its own narrow views—reckless of the public good and hating even its own associates when they happen to interfere with its selfish objects, it is utterly impossible that it can render any essential service to the country by its unsteady and vascillating legislation. This the people now know; the experience of the last two years has satisfied them of the folly of trusting men who act on no fixed principles, and make no disclosures of their opinions for the public eye; and with almost a single voice, the thousands who were gulled by the clap-trap tricks of the Whig leaders in 1840, now call upon the Democratic party to present them a candidate around whom they may rally with a full consciousness that they will not be again deceived. Shall we in the spirit of brotherhood and patriotism respect their voice? or shall we in the selfishness of partizanship say to them "stand aside—we are better than ye?"

It is well known *to all who are willing to know it,* that the public mind has been too recently embittered against that able and patriotic statesman, Martin Van Buren, to afford any ground for belief that those who so lately hurled him from the high station he so ably filled, can be induced to enter heartily into his support at this time. It is not in human nature to confess so readily its past injustice, and to repair its voluntary wrongs, and without the prevalence of this divine spirit almost universally, we cannot expect success with Martin Van Buren for our leader. Unless thousands of those who voted for "Tip & Ty" in 1840 come to the rescue, the supporters of Democracy will again be defeated and the "arch fiend of Whiggery," Henry Clay, at last attain the object of his ambition.—Should such be the consequence of our blind adhesion to an unpopular leader, we must be answerable to our country and to posterity for the evils which will in inevitably follow.

It addition however to the host of honest men, who were enticed from their allegiance to the faith of their fathers by the devices of the Whig leaders in 1840—there are many sound and *consistent* Democrats (aye, of the "*Original Pannel,*" too) whose faithful adherence to the principles of '98, affords a test of their sincerity, who have not *full* confidence in Mr. Van Buren. They see that by his very position he will be naturally induced to lean to the side of "Protection" in the great Tariff controversy which will be waged with increased violence and acrimony in the next three or four years, and upon the adjustment of which depends the integrity of the constitution and the prosperity of the south. The votes of his confidential friends and warmest partizans at the last session of Congress, make this a most legitimate objection, and how much soever we may deprecate a sectional controversy, the great peculiar interests of the South will render it necessary for our own protection from the injustice of the Federal Government, unless the Northern Democracy, with the noble spirit which distinguishes New Hampshire and Maine, will sacrifice their local prejudices on the altar of patriotism. This I doubt not they will do if we are true to ourselves, and they may do it without the slightest abandonment of principle, or the least possible disregard of interest, for their interests and ours are the same, while the preponderimg influence of Whig policy would be more likely to affect the action of the Northern than a Southern man, in the decision of the great question above alluded to.

Besides the tariff, there is another great question to be settled in which we of the South are alone directly and most vitally interested; one which, unless speedily settled, both at home and abroad, upon the most stable basis, must lead to a dissolution of our glorious Union and a series of evils, from the bare contemplation of which the mind shrinks back with horror. I allude of course to the subject of negro slavery and the measures necessary to be taken to secure us in our constitutional rights from the officious intermeddling of our own zealous philanthropists, and the more dangerous interference of foreign powers.

Can any reasonable man for a moment suppose that this most delicate subject will be as well managed by a Northern as by a Southern Statesman?—In order to conduct it to a successful and happy termination, he who directs it must possess an intimate practical knowledge of the subject in its every shade and bearing; he must understand not only the feelings, interests and wishes of the master, but the condition, character and disposition of the slave; he must be not only a Southern Statesman, imbued with a thorough knowledge of the Federal Constitution, and possessed of the honesty, will, and talents to maintain it untarnished and inviolate; but he must be a Southern Planter, who fully comprehends the evils and the *blessings* of negro slavery, and whose interests, feelings and experience will all unite in pointing out that course of policy which will most contribute to the maintenance of Southern rights and the perpetuation of our present form of Government. Am I asked where is the man so fortunately adapted by position, moral worth and intellectual power to effect these objects? No—the question is self-answered ere it is asked. The minds of all instinctively turn to that great Southern Statesman who for more than a quarter of a century has illustrated the brightest pages in his country's annals. By every quality which distinguishes the Statesman, the philanthropist, the patriot, JOHN C. CALAOUN is pointed out as the man around whom the Democracy should rally. With the Democratic Banner, on which is inscribed in characters of light "**FREE TRADE—LOW DUTIES—NO DEBT—SEPARATION FROM BANKS—ECONOMY—RETRENCHMENT—and STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION**"—borne aloft by such a leader, victory will be certain—and victory in such cause will be great and glorious, and if its principles be firmly and faithfully adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the country.

JEFFERSON.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.

THE PRESIDETIAL ELECTION.

We do not intend to cast back unavailing regrets for the battle we have fought and lost. It has brought to us neither despondency for the present nor apprehension for the future. Our party is still firm and erect, and we feel confident of State victory two years hence, when taught by experience we will not loose power and position by false disagreements and selfish ends against individuals who are aspirants for popular favor. It is enough for the present, to say we have lost the legislature by the feeblest majorities. In Roane by 8 votes, in Monroe by 16, in Hamilton by about 35, in Marion by a less vote than 70. In the District which includes it by 33; so that of five members who being subtracted from the Whigs and added to us, would make a difference of 10, and leave the Democracy a majority in the legislature of two, 35 votes would have tied us if properly distributed in those counties, and 35 votes in the Senatorial district would have elected Mr. Waterhouse; and with these facts before us, and the certainty that in another contest we will achieve a victory over our opponents, we turn to the next question which obtrudes itself upon our attention, and which we consider as assuming daily the very highest importance to the Democracy of the whole Union. Upon this subject, as the time for the popular action rapidly approaches, we perceive, from all quarters, new and striking developements. Of all the facts which meet our observation, none give to us more sincere pleasure, than the untrammelled condition of the press at many points of this great Union. It is the assurance of the true character of the Democracy, its enduring excellence, and how much higher it rises than all merely personal influences and considerations. Actuated, as we trust, by the same generous and independent impulses of a free heart, [illegible] workers in the great cause of political truth, to express our opinions, now, free unreservedly. We do so not only meaning that they shall be taken for what they are worth, but with the avowal that we believe them be in agreement with the great body of the Democratic voters of Eeast Tennessee, and of the whole State and the great majority of the Union, and what is equally to be looked to, in agreement with sound Democratic principles.

If ever there has been a time in the history of this nation when every personal preference, and all personal considerations, should be laid aside, it is now at hand, in the tide of the great result which is to follow. If ever there was a time when as a party we must come down to the mica of the true faith of our fathers, and rest our hopes upon the primitive formations of popular sentiment, as contra-distinguished to the plots and movements of cliques, it is now, when whatever may be the buoyant hopes of the hundred editors who are always *wrapped in eylisium, who delight to seem to* "part the light clouds and gallop on the storm," it is true that the Democratic party, the great party of the people, is placed in the most imminent danger. If there ever was a time when the great result of a Presidential contest was to carry with it the weal or the woe of many generations, it is now, in the tide of events, rolling on higher and higher, when National Banks and Tariffs are to be solemnly decided and sealed for a long series of years!—Is it strange then, is it wrong, that the very first suggestion which these reflections point to our mind, is that the true state of the popular will and popular feeling should be sought, understood if possible, and unflinchingly respected? Is it strange, is it wrong, that we should appeal to every Democrat in all the land to stand firmly by the ancient principles of the party? Is it posible that we can hope for triumph without this? Never—No! Never! With it, and by it, for ever! and ever!

With these remarks we proceed then to say that we confide in the Republican faith of each of the five distinguished citizens who are spoken of for the Presidency, and believe either capable and worthy. In the opinions, too, which we express, we indulge in no personal partiality, but under these circumstances, that our great wish is that he who is most available, who is most acceptable to the sovereign people, not to the political cliques, shall be brought forward as the great candidate of the party. *To this end, the convention which is to assemble must be composed of delegates (who represent the members of the House of Representatives) to be elected by the people of the respective Congressional districts, in their primitive assemblies, per capita.—This, and this alone, will be sending men fresh from the people and not from a clique. The two delegates of each State who represent Senatorial numbers should be elected by the Democratic members of the Legislature, because they are the constituents of that body, which was so designed to be represented in the beautiful system of our Government. Any attempt to make the National Convention the mere convention of other conventions, clothed and delegated by conventions instead of being clothed and delegated by the people themselves, will have a most fatal tendency against the progress and triumph of our party.* The people look to us to be in favor, by our practices, of the faith we declare; and our wish is, that the will of the people shall be heard, that they expect that we will practice accordingly, and not attempt to prove by ingenious arguments that the work of the people in their primitive assemblies. The great principles of the Democracy, are founded upon the people, and require the nearest contact with the people, and appeals always to be made to the people, and no interventions between them and their rightful power. But we go a step further than this, and speak the words of truth and soberness, and what all men know—that a National Convention is the extreme medicine of the party, and only justifiable under the compulsory process of obtaining concert over the whole Union. In every other respect it is to be regarded as the most dangerous power of a great political party, unless it is to be watched and guarded by the most untiring vigilance. *All that must begin with the people. They must send their own delegates,* and we take the position, at least, for East Tennessee, that such is the will and pleasure of her Democratic voters. They will not be satisfied that these members of the Legislature shall interfere with their delegates, or that any State Convention shall. They desire to act up to the principles they profess, firmly believing that in so doing they will have the confidence and respect of all their countrymen. The two delegates who are intended to represent the Senatorial numbers, we believe public sentiment would concede to the members of the Legislature to appoint, but none others.

We have said this much upon this part of the subject, because of the deep regret we have felt at the contrary opinions expressed by the venerable Mr. Ritchie: and because we deplore the discord which it is likely to cast into our ranks. It does not surprize us that some doubt should exist upon this subject, in a staunch and worthy son of Old Virginia, where universal suffrage never prevailed, but the spirit of the age, the prowess of the Democracy, the power of the people has swept with such a mighty influence over the minds of men—and experience is so full of wisdom—the past easily foreshadowed by the future, and the ascendency and welfare of the many rising as it does over the few and favored, that we have looked with astonishment that any man in the prime of life, and whose well-spent days had not already gathered their thick honors upon his head, should have advocated the policy, as a Democrat, of departing, by so abrupt and vast a stride, from the people. We feel that we are of the people, and our conscience and our faith bind us to them in every struggle—and in that which is to come least and last of all, are we willing to depart from the people; the great and sovereign people from whose honest hands we expect a triumph.

In closing these remarks, we take occasion to say that in the last Presidential canvass we struggled for Mr. *Van Buren.* We all in Tennessee exerted ourselves. Since his defeat we have ardently advocated his renomination. Recent events have somewhat shaken our confidence in the correctness of this course. Our high opinion of the honesty and patriotism of Mr. Van Buren is unshaken, but we believe we have others who are at least as available and with whom we can triumph most successfully.

It is our purpose again to resume this subject in the spirit of kindness, but the spirit of true Democracy, and with the high and unflinching resolve to battle for the people, let who will be their candidate. Their will first and their will last.

TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville Argus, the leading Democratic paper in East Tennessee, has the following remarks in relation to the recent defeat of the Democracy in that State:

In our last week's article we mentioned briefly some of the causes that had thwarted our efforts and prevented our success last August. These were themselves sufficient to explain our defeat, without the least resort to the charge of a want of personal popularity on the part of our candidate. It is just otherwise. He is every where the idol of his acquaintances. There is a magic in his voice, his manner, his address, his public and private virtue, his unquestioned ability, and his past services, that has rivetted him deep in the affections and consideration of his countrymen, and no other man in or out of the State could have added another to the 54,000 voters which Gov. Polk received. If Troy could have been defended, his arm would have defended her. But our opponents had fully succeeded every where in identifying our candidate with all the measures and principles practised and held by, or falsely ascribed to, Mr. Van Buren. All the old issues of the contest of 1840 were still fresh in the minds of our people, and were revived in the race of 1843 in their fullest force. They were not less operative in the late canvass than in the carousals of the hard cider campaign. No one out of Tennessee can conceive the utter hopelessness of ever correcting public sentiment here from Federal misrepresentations of Mr. Van Buren's administration. They have succeeded in making Van Burenism (*not* Democracy) nearly as odious here as black-cockade Federalism was in 1840. Knowing this, they used every effort last summer to indentify Gov. Polk with the waning fortunes of Mr. Van Buren. In this they succeeded unfortunately but too well, and with that indentify their victory was achieved. We speak the conviction of our calmest judgment when we say, that with another—ANY OTHER—new Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Gov. Polk would have carried his election by 10,000 majority with great and entire certainty. And for this reason it is that we think we have a right to complain when a leading paper in the interest of Mr. Van Buren ascribes Gov. Polk's defeat to his own want of strength, to some impolicy in his course, or, as is pretty plainly insinuated by the Globe, to an abandonment in part of the Jackson policy.

We wish to do the Globe justice. We would not misrepresent it. But the pretensions of Tennessee ought not to be—shall not be—sacrificed. The fair name and just claims of her virtuous and gifted son ought not to be—must not be—bartered away in blind idolatry to the ruined fortunes of no citizen, even of the Empire State.

Et tu Brute! What were Mr. Van Buren without the past aid of Tennessee? *From what Elijah did he receive his mantle?* But on this we at present forbear.

One word further, however, on the Globe's article. "With the adoption of the Jackson policy we look for Gov. Polk's return to public life and renewed distinctions." Will the Globe inform us what part of the Jackson policy Gov. Polk has not adopted? We are oursleves in favor of that part of the Jackson policy which goes for *the one term principle.* Can the Globe says as much?

To such journals as infer Gov. Polk's unavailability as the Vice Presindential candidate in 1844 from his defeat in Tennessee, we submit the question: How available can Mr. Van Buren be, who was defeated in New York by 14,000 votes, and who, entering the Presidential chair with a large majority, lost his party that majority, and was defeated by the largest popular majority ever given against a Presidential candidate? "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*" It was the anti-Van Buren majority in Tennessee which Gov. Polk had to encounter, and not the anti-Polk majority. Mr. Van Buren's friends should understand this, for it is very well understood in Tennessee.

In conclusion, we have to say, that the Democrats of Tennessee have different preferences for several of the distinguished gentlemen spoken of as candidates for the Presidency. We believe their wish is for a new candidate. In this we may be mistaken. Of one thing, however, we are sure, and that is that from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi there is entire harmony and perfect unanimity on the subject of the Vice Presidential candidate. For that distinguished station they present to the consideration of the Democratic party throughout the Union, James K. Polk, a statesman and a patriot, virtuous, able, and experienced, the prime of whose life has been spent in the service of his country, and whose solid reputation affords a sure guarantee that the highest trusts will be safe in his hands. We do not exaggerate when we say that Gov. Polk has performed more hard service for the Democratic party than any other man in the Union. For the last twenty years, wherever the fight has been thickest and the hottest, there has he been found. He has never stopt to count the odds or to calculate the chances of success, but when hard fighting has been necessary, he has ever been reckoned as one of the very ablest and most skilful of our Generals. Shall the claims of such a man be postponed to advance the pretensions of some fair weather Democrat, who has happened luckily to be successful in clinging to the skirts of the party when it has been triumphant, and of finding a convenient place to hide when defeat has overtaken it? We will not believe it! Knowing Gov. Polk's claims and qualifications for the office to be vastly superior to those of any other gentleman spoken of in connexion with the Vice Presidency, we confidently appeal to the Democratic party for justice in the premises.

From the Raleigh Register.

PIEDMONT, N. C., Sept. 23, 1843.

MR. GALES: A negro boy, 12 years of age, belonging to Mr. William Davis, of this County, (Cleaveland,) whilst gathering peas in the cornfield, with some white boys, was bitten by a Rattlesnake, on the side of one of his feet, about 10 o'clock, A. M. He immediately turned and asked one of the others that was standing near him, if "it would kill him." The reply was, "no they thought not." In about 15 minutes, the boy began to reel and stagger, and complained of loss of sight and nausea at the stomach. He was led to the house and laid on a bed, and about 4 P. M. of the same day, *expired.*

'Tis exceedingly strange, how destructive to human life is the poison of the Rattlesnake; and how great a derangement it produces in the fluids of the general system. The symptoms in this case were these: the tongue green, the breath foetid, the salivary glans poured forth their secretions in abundance, the eyes were turgid with blood, difficult diglution, stiffness of the wrist joints, vomiting and involuntary discharges from the bowels, with complete prostration of the whole muscular system. After all these symptoms had developed themselves, he continued to complain of great thirst, and begged for water as long as he breathed, and seemed to retain his intellectual faculties all the while, perfectly free from any derangement in those organs.

Little or nothing was done to counteract the poison, the family being incredulous as to the use of medicine in any diseases; but left it to the *vis medicatric naturae* of the human system, to do her own business.

Suppose, Mr. Gales, a tight bandage had been drawn around his leg above the wound made by the snake, immediately after it was done, and all the wounded flesh extracted, and he had been given to drink freely of brandy, would not that treatment have succeeded? I am inclined to believe that it would, from the fact of having healed a spider bite some two months ago in that way.

NEW FASHIONS
For the Fall and Winter of 1843-4.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his

Fall and Winter Fashions.

He is now enabled to give his whole attention to his shop, and those who may think fit to patronise him will find that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to please. [Charlotte, Oct. 17, 1843.

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Alexander Robertson, and for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the Charlotte Hotel, on the 26th instant, a quantity of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other property conveyed in said Trust. Terms made known at the Sale.

F. H. M'DOWELL, *Trustee.*
October 2, 1843. 30:::t-s

Mr. J. B. Kerr, and all my other creditors:

YOU will take notice that I have been arrested on a Capias ad Satisfaciendum, at the suit of Wm. Kerr, and shall apply at the next Court to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October instant, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

J. J. LEE.
October 9, 1843. 31:::P.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR THE FALL & WINTER TRADE.

ELMS & MARTIN
Are now receiving and opening a very heavy and choice stock of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Selected with great care by one of the firm, in the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and purchased on the most favorable terms. Their stock comprises

DRY GOODS

Of every kind, and the latest and neatest styles;

**Hats, Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes;**

HARDWARE

Queensware, Cutlery, Groceries,

And every other article to be found in this market at any time. They are determined to sell their Goods as low, wholesale or retail, as they can be bought in Western North Carolina; and invite purchasers who desire bargains, to give them a call.

September 29, 1843. 30:::3w

20th May 1775

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1843.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy, Retrenchment, and a Strict Adherence to the Constitution. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

MEETING IN CATAWBA.

We are requested to say that a meeting of the Republican Party will be held at the Courthouse of Catawba county, on Tuesday of the ensuing Superior Court, (the 25th instant.) The objects will be to consider the subject of the Presidency and the appointment of delegates to the State Convention.

☞ The Committee of Correspondence for the county of Wake, have named *Thursday, the 14th of December next,* for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention in Raleigh. We would have preferred a later day—say the 1st or 8th day of January.

☞ The democrats of Randolph county recently held a meeting to appoint delegates to the State Convention. They expressed their preference for John C. Calhoun for President, and Michael Hoke for Governor. Col Hoke seems to be the unanimous choice of our party for Governor.

Melancholly Occurrence.—We are pained to record the death of Col. George Phillips, the Sheriff of Ashe county, by drrowing. The sad accident occurred at Conrad's Ferry on the Yadkin river in Surry county, on the 23d ultimo, as Col Phillips was on his return from Raleigh, whither he had been to settle the State taxes of his county. He was an estimable man and a good Sheriff; and his sudden death is a blow that will be keenly felt by the people of his county.

We have received the two first numbers of the *Southern Citizen,* revived at Ashborough in this State, by B Swaim, Esq. We are sory to see that friend S. still believes in federal whigery. Notwithstanding this, he is a [illegible] most heartily wish him success in his business.

We some time since announced the escape of *Elijah* and *Harbert Spencer,* father and son, from Montgomery Jail, where they had been imprisoned on a charge of having burnt the Courthouse of Montgomery. The Editor of the Southern Citizen says he has seen a letter from Tennessee, announcing the death of *Elijah Spencer,* who was taken sick in passing through that State to Texas. The son, *Harbert,* passed on, it is supposed.

"It is a long lane that has no turn."

From the returns now in from the Maryland and Georgia elections, we think it almost certain both these States have gone for the federalists. Shame! shame upon the democrats;—they have the power to control both these States, but have permitted the enemy to triumph while they are quarrelling among themselves. In Maryland, the federalists have elected a majority of both branches of the legislature, which insures the election of a federal U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Kerr. In Georgia, they have elected the Governor, (Mr. Crawford,) two Congressmen, (Messrs. Stephens and Chappell,) and a majority of both branches of the legislature. We think the democracy will now begin to see the necessity of grounding their arms of warfare with each other, and fall to fighting our common enemy—federal whigery. These triumphs, however, will do no harm;—something of the sort was necessary to keep our opponents alive, as a party.

☞ *Enthusiasm run mad!*—We really think that some of the papers in South Carolina, which advocate the election of Mr. Calhoun, are doing him more injury than all the efforts of his avowed enemies. The intemperate course of the Charleston *Mercury* has alienated many friends from Mr. Calhoun already, and greatly embittered the feelings of Mr. Van Buren's friends towards him. And now we see the Cheraw *Gazette* declaring that in a choice between Van Buren and Clay, it would prefer the latter! Come, come, bretheren, this will never do. If such are the feeings of these editors, we cannot participate in them, and we are sure Mr. Calhoun does not—if we could think for one moment that he did, we would no longer urge him as our choice for the Presidency. Calhoun is our first choice—but *anybody* before Clay.

The President has appointed Mr. Gordon, the Postmaster at Boston, Consul to Rio de Janeiro, and Nathaniel Greene a thorough democrat, Postmaster in his place.

A federal Trick.—The rumor mentioned in our last, that the Hon. Virgil Maxcy was a candidate for the Clerkship of the next House of Representatives of Congress, was started by the federalists to injure his election to the legislature of Maryland from Anne Arundell county. He was defeated by a few votes, and no doubt this rumor caused it. He has no idea of being a candidate for the Clerkship.

REASONS,

Why Mr. Van Buren ought not again to be a candidate for the Presidency.

We have every confidence in Mr. Van Buren, as a man and a politician, and (however singularly some of his friends may act,) as we have again and again said, if he is the choice of a majority of our party as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency in 1844, we shall give him our cordial support. In stating our preference for another man, and in what we may say in furtherance of that honest preference, we design not to *oppose* Mr. Van Buren, or to assail him. We believe him honest, and he has shown himself eminently capable of filling the Presidential chair with credit to himself, and in a manner to reflect the highest honor and lasting benefits upon the country. But we think there are reasons paramount to all considerations of party pride and personal perference, which forbid our party running Mr. V. B. again, however honest and capable he may be.

In a free government like ours, the doctrine of rotation in office is a cardinal feature, that should be kept constantly in view by the people. Keep any one man and his partisans long in office and they are sure to become, if not actually corrupt, at least careless of the public interests given them in charge. Such a policy, too, shuts out genius and worth from promotion, one of the greatest incentives to the young politician to cultivate his mind and prepare himself to honorably serve his country. If one person and his peculiar friends, by superior management and party drill, can for a long number of years succeed in retaining for themselves all the honorable and lucrative offices of government, in what does the government of the United States differ from an elective monarchy? Mr. Van Buren was once elected by the people to the Vice Presidency, then to the Presidency, and run a second time for the Presidency and defeated. This includes twelve years he has absorbed the labors of the democratic party of this country for the two higest offices in their gift:—if he should again be our candidate, he will have for sixteen years, shut out all competition among the distinguished men of our party for the highest honors of the government. Is not this too much to concede to any one man, were he even a Jefferson? By this policy, how many men of a generation could hope to reach the presidential chair? Not more than two, at the most. At this time, we have Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Cass, Col. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Benton, and others, all of whom, twelve years from now, (should they live) will be "in the sear and yellow leaf," unqualified for vigorous life and the performance of arduous duties. They have all grown grey in the service of their country, laboring for the success of democratic principles—either would honor his country in her highest office of trust and dignity;—and shall the door of hope be closed to the honest aspirations of all these patriot democrats—and why? To gratify Mr. Van Buren's wounded pride from his defeat in 1840!

Mr. Van Buren should not run again, because it is time some of the class of small States should be permitted to furnish the President. In framing the Constitution, so jealous were the small States of the overshadowing power of the larger, that the latter had to make considerable concessions, as a protection to their weakness;—and if they were jealous of the distribution of powers in the Constitution, will they not be equally so in regard to the bestowment and possession of the highest office in the Government? Virginia has had four Presidents, Massachusetts two, Tennessee one, Ohio one, and New York one—all large States. No one of the smaller class of States has ever been permitted to furnish a President, though they have often contended for the prize with statesmen not inferior to their successful rivals, in point of talents and general merit. Should not the honor now be conceded to the small States, when more than one of them has each a son so well qualified for the post?

Take another view of the case. No one of the tier of southern States proper has ever had a President. In political power, this is the weaker section of country, while its industrial pursuits and productive interests are more extensive, and need stricter guarding than those of any other portion of the confederacy. While we are weak in political power, and never have had a President reflecting fully our peculiar views, because one of us, we furnish *three-fourths* of the vast annual exports of the country, and pay a like proportion of the taxes to support the government! This is not fair-dealing; particularly when we have a candidate to offer, so deserving of the admiration and confidence of the whole American people as is JOHN C. CALHOUN. He is the pride of the South—the admiration of her warm-hearted sons—as pure and lofty in his sentiments as a Washington, as orthodox in political faith as a Jefferson, and in all the qualities of a finished statesman, equal, if not superior, to any man living. Such is the man we offer as the next democratic candidate for President, when we ask our brethren of the northern and large States to now surrender us that honor by courtesy.

We shall continue this subject in our next.

Counterfeiting.—It is said, there is a company of counterfeiters of specie coin in Henderson county in this State, and that considerable of their spurious money is now in circulation in all parts of the State. It is composed of silver, copper and zinc, and very difficult of detection. Look out!

Greenbury Dorsey has been appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, in place of Mr. Morgan, resigned. Mr. D. is, we believe, a democrat.

Later from Europe.—The Steamer Great Western arrived at New York on the 7th inst., in fourteen [illegible] later than those by the Acadia—but no news of importance. The markets generally were active, and the price of cotton still steady and rather improving.

☞ *Movements of the People.*—The reader's attention is directed to the proceedings of a large meeting of the democrats at New Haven, Connecticut, which we copy from the Washington Spectator. Several other Counties in that State have appointed Calhoun delegates to the State Convention, and also adopted Resolutions strongly condemning the course of the New York Convention. In New York, too, the people are speaking a language that will make the politicians quake. A large meeting of the democracy of the first Ward in New York city was held on the 2d instant, at which it was resolved to organize "a Calhoun District System Association." They also adopted some strong resolutions—among them the following:

"*Resolved*, That in connection with the other Democratic electors of this district, we will take upon ourselves the responsibility of exercising our undoubted right to elect, in our own Congressional district, our own delegate to the National Democratic Convention, to be assembled in May next in Baltimore. We will send him up to its councils fresh from the people, with such instructions as a majority of his constituents may be pleased to impose; and we will leave it to that Convention to decide whether the people's representative or the representative of a caucus, shall be admitted to its deliberations.

"*Resolved*, That we will sustain the candidate which may be nominated for the support of the Democratic party by the National Democratic Convention, not doubting that the Convention will duly respect the people, and carry out their high behests; but we should do injustice to ourselves and the great principles we advocate, if we did not declare our decided preference for JOHN C. CALHOUN, not the Caucus candidate, but the candidate of the People and the Constitution, for the high station of President of our great and glorious Confederacy."

A SUGGESTION.

There can be no disputing the fact, that the National Convention of whig young men, held at Baltimore in 1840, gave the first grand impetus to the great excitement of that year. The young men of the whig party came together from all parts of the Union, became acquainted with each other and interchanged views, thus laying the grounds for concerted action, and pledged their vows to go home and "go to work." They did so, and the result is before the world. The young men of a party, tho' probably less prudent and politic, are generally more enthusiastically attached to their principles, and will labor more zealously for their advancement than will those who have long been engaged in the strife;—and we are therefore anxious to see some scheme adopted, by which the young democracy of the country can be aroused to action—to concerted, vigorous action. But, as the holding a National Convention would likely be attended with too much inconvenience and expense to insure a full representation from all the States, we would propose that the young men of our party in the northern and eastern States hold a Convention, say at New York; those of the western States at Cincinnati, or some other point in the West; and those of the southern States at Charleston, during the ensuing winter or spring. What say you, young Democrats? And what say you, brethren of the damocratic press? Will you pass the suggestion around?

THE MARKETS.

Charleston, Oct. 9.—Cotton market rather dull. Prices ranging from 6 to 9½.

Columbia, Oct. 12.—Cotton 7½ a 8; Bacon 6 a 10; Flour $6 a 6 50; Salt, per sack, $2 25 a 2 50; Molasses 30 a 37. The Carolinian says the market is brisk, though prices on the decline.

Cheraw, Oct. 10.—Bacon 7 a 7½; Cotton 5½ a 8; Flour $4 12½ a 4 25; Beeswax 22 a 25; Lard 7 a 7½; Salt, per sack, $2 12½ a 2 25. Market dull and prices declining, says the Gazette.

Camden, Oct. 11.—Bacon 6 a 9; Cotton 7 a 8 3-8; Salt, per sack, $2 a 2 25; Sugar 6 a 12; Flour $5 a 5 50; Beeswax 18¾ a 20.

From the Washington Spectator.

New Haven, Sept. 22, 1843.

Sir. Enclosed I send you the proceedings of a *regularly called meeting of the Democracy of New Haven,* held for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, at which the Hon. H. W. Edwards, Ex-Governor of the State, presided. The delegates chosen avowed their preference for Mr. Calhoun, in the meeting, and were voted for as such. The resolutions passed almost unanimously, there being but two or three in the negative. This is the first city at the North, that I am aware of, which has, at a regularly called "meeting of Democrats," avowed its preference for John C. Calhoun; and it must be gratifying to his friends elsewhere, to know that here, where he spent his college life, and is known, the Democracy, to a man almost, proclaim him as their choice. His cause is gaining with us daily. The "rank and file" are with him, depend upon it.

From the New Haven Register of the 28th.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING FOR THE CHOICE OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of New Haven, held a large and enthusiastic meeting in Saunders' Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be holden in Middletown, in October next.

Andrew L. Kidston, Esq. one of the town committee, called the meeting to order. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Honorable Henry W. Edwards, President; and Colin M. Ingersoll and and Stephen Lawton, Secretaries. The call of the meeting was then read.

On motion, the meeting went into ballot for the election of delegates to represent New Haven in the State Convention: and Charles A. Ingersoll, Jonathan Stoddard, William A. Reynolds, and Henry W. Edwards, were chosen such delegates.

The delegates were empowered to appoint substitutes, in case they could not attend the Convention.

C. M. Ingersoll, esq. offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were read, and after being debated by Levi Francis, C. A. Ingersoll, H. W. Edwards, and Jonathan Stoddard, were with great unanimity adopted.

Resolved, That we have the same undiminished confidence in Gov. Chauncey F. Cleveland, that we had when he was first placed in nomination for the station which he now occupies; and when New Haven county unitedly went for him in convention.—That having been for several years overpowered by our political enemies, the Democracy of the State were enabled with him at the head of their ticket, to triumph at the spring election of 1842, and again at the same election in 1843. That having fulfiled the expectations of his friends, we desire that he may again receive the nomination of the State Convention for the office of Governor—believing, as we do, that with him, our victory at the polls in April next, will be complete and triumphant, and the State made secure to the Democratic party for years to come.

Resolved, That in [illegible] present Connecticut in the National Convention to be holden in Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President we are decidedly in favor of the district system. That is, that two delegates may be elected by the State Convention, and that the remaining four delegates shal. be elected by districts—each Congressional district to send one delegate to the National Convention. We are in favor of this system of electing delegates, because we believe it to be more Democratic than the general ticket system; it would give more general satisfation, and it would tend better to unite the whole strength of the party in favor of the candidates that shall be designated by the Convention at Baltimore.

Resolved, That in John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, James Buchanan, and Lewis Cass, who have been named for the high office of President of the United States, we recognize sterling Democrats, either of whom is worthy of the distinguished station for which he has been named; and we believe the principles of the Democratic party, as well as the honor of the country, would not be compromised in the election of either to the Presidency.

Resolved, That foremost among the principles and measures of the Democratic party, we hold the Independent Treasury, and opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the avails of duties arising from imports among the States, as the most vital and important. That while we are mindful of the decided stand taken by the last administration in relation to these subjects, and are ready to award the highest paise to Martin Van Buren, who has been true to his principles in the worst of times, for his course during that administration, we cannot but extend our especial praise and admiration to John C. Calhoun for his early attachment to the Independent Treasury, when the Democratic party were fearful of its results, and for his early opposition to the distribution scheme: and when we consider that to him, more than to any other man, we are indebted for the principle involved in the establishment of the Independent Treasury, and for the correct doctrine in relation to taxes and distribution; when we consider also, his long tried and useful public services, from the time he took the lead in Congress in favor of the war of 1812, to the present time; his great private worth, his stern political integrity, his splendid talents, his energetic and determined character, and his correct political principles, we consider his claims for the Presidency second to none of the other candidates who have been named, in point of justice and policy.

Resolved, That the nomination which shall be made by the Convention at Baltimore, fairly formed, shall receive our hearty support; and that when such nomination shall have been made, the rallying cry of all true Democrats should be, "The Ticket, the whole Ticket, and nothing but the Ticket."

HENRY W. EDWARDS, President.
Colin M. Ingersoll, }
Stephen Lawton, } Secretaries.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

15 days later from Europe.

The British Mail Steamer Acadia, arrived at Boston on Tuesday.

The Acadia left Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th ult.—having made her passage in 13½ days. By the Acadia, we have our files of London and Liverpool papers to the morning of the 19th ultimo—being 15 days later than our last advices.

The most interesting news brought by this arrival, is the total destruction of the United States Steam Frigate Missouri, in the port of Gibraltar, on Saturday night, the 26th August, the day after her arrival at that port. It will be recollected that the Missouri was on her outward bound passage, conveying the Hon. *Caleb Cushing*, the Minister of the United States to China, on the route of his destined embassy. We give a full account of the conflagration, from a correspondent on the spot—by which it will be seen that Mr. Cushing proceeded on his journey, in the British Steamer which sailed from Gibraltar for Alexandria, on the 7th September.

The Gibraltar Chronicle, of the 28th August, gives an account of the burning of the Missouri, which is concluded with the following remarks:— [illegible] curing his papers of importance, returned to the ship, and zealously united his exertions to those of her officers.

The line wall was crowded until a very late hour with spectators, anxiously watching the fate of the noble ship. The sight was awfully grand; and, until the masts at length fell overboard, the tracery of her spars and shrouds standing out in bright relief against the dark sky, was beautiful.

The whole Rock was as light as day; and probably such a sight has not been witnessed in the Bay since the conflagration of the floating Batteries in the memorable siege."

The general state of trade continued to improve—and the flattering indications conveyed by the Caladonia were fully sustained and realized. Cotton maintained the full prices of former quotations, and even advanced a trifle beyond them.

The improvement in the manufacturing districts, noticed in our last, still continues, and though there has been a slight decline in prices at Manchester, which may be attributed to the non-arrrival of the overland mail, there is a firmness which plainly indicates that even this slight depression will not be of long continuance. The reports from other parts of the manufacturing districts are decidedly favourable; the demand continues good,—a fair trade during the winter, and consequent rise of prices, is confidently anticipated. At present the workmen are in full employment, though the wages are low; a teEdency, however, is shown towards a rise.

In the Liverpool Cotton market a very extensive business has been done during the past week, both by the trade and on speculation, and though in some instances an advance has been obtained on America, the prices cannot be quoted much higher.—The demand continues considerable, and the general impression seems to be that an advance in price may, before very long, be expected.

Though the price of corn has been hitherto very well maintained, there can be no doubt but what the fine weather which we have of late experienced, will have its effect in this quarter; and an abundant harvest will, doubtless, render corn both plentiful and cheap during the forthcoming winter.

Christina Gilmour.—This fugitive from Scotland, accused of the murder of her husband, arrived in the packet ship Liverpool, from New York at Liverpool, on the 11th ult. She was confined in Bridewell during the night, and at twelve o'clock the following day, took her departure for Glascow.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSOURI.

This splendid vessel was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 26th of August, while taking in coal, at Gibraltar. Notwithstanding the crew were finally driven overboard by the fury of the flames, yet no loss of life was sustained.

The Missouri had arrived in Gibraltar the day before, and was making all despatch for the continuance of her voyage up the Mediterranean when the fire broke out. The alarm was given a few minutes before eight o'clock in the evening, and was followed by such a burst of flame as led to the belief that oil or spirits was the cause. Immediately on the alarm the drum sounded, the men repaired to their quarters, and every exertion was made to extinguish the flames. About half past eight, the fire seemed to have been checked by the great volume of water which had been thrown upon it; but its breaking out with renewed violence shortly afterwards, dispelled the momentary hope that the element was conquered. This being apparent, the locks throughout the ship were opened, the after magazine was drowned, and the shells which were likely to explode were thrown overboard; but all attempts to get at the forward magazine proved fruitless, from the dense body of smoke and flame which enveloped it. The only hope that remained now was that the valves in the water tight divisions [illegible] enough before grounding to flood the powder. Signals for assistance were made, and about half an hour afterwards, boats began to arrive from the English seventy-four Malabar, and from the [illegible] Three engines were thus added to the force on [illegible] and renewed efforts were made to subdue the [illegible] though without any sensible effect [illegible] At a few minutes before eleven, the whole body of coal being on fire, the flames burst up through the after hatches, and filled the quarter deck with such masses of smoke, that the men were forced to retreat on the outside of the ship for protection. Sir George Sartorius, commanding the English seaman, seeing the state of things at this period, drew off his men to their boats. This seemed to be the signal for a general departure of assistance; the word having spread among the boats from shore that the magazines were about exploding, the ship was in a short time deserted by her friends. All hopes now rested on the forward pumps, which were kept going incessantly, though with scarcely a hope of success.

At about half past eleven, the flames having spread, rolling up the gangways, and dividing the crews into squads about the rigging and bowsprit—the captain consulted with the few officers he could collect around him, consisting of one or two lieutenants, and an English army officer, who had been left by the shore boats, and concluded upon giving the order to the crew to save themselves. The men who had been huddled together on the bowsprit and sides of the ship, now plunged into the water, hanging on by the buoys and ropes until they were relieved by assistance.

The ship continued to burn throughout the night, presenting one of the grandest spectacles, occasionally relieved by explosion of heavy shells, and the scattering of fragments. About 2 o'clock, some of the tanks in the forward magazine blew up, with a terrible concussion, breaking in many windows in the town, and creating other damage around.

We are happy to learn, however, that Mr. Cushing saved all his valuable effects in the early part of the fire. His departure was only delayed for the English steamer of the 7th, in which vessel he left for Alexandria. The officers and crew lost everything except the clothes they had on.

A subsequent investigation proved that the fire originated in the engine room from spirits of turpentine, which had run down from one of the store rooms above.

REPEAL IN LIVERPOOL.

Having accepted an invitation from the Repealers of Liverpool, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Jr., and several others from the Corn Exchange, Dublin, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, and in the evening proceeded to the Amphitheatre, where the meeting was announced to take place. Mr. O'Connell's son having addressed the assemblage, a general row took place. A party of Orangemen, armed with bludgeons, gained access to the meeting, and acting simultaneously, they rushed at a given signal upon the Repealers, whom they belabored lustily with their weapons. The party assailed, stunned for a moment, turned upon their opponents, and for nearly half an hour the lower part of the circus presented a scene of the most brutalizing character. Broken heads and limbs, and faces, in which scarcely a lineament of the human countenance was visible, attested the fury of the onslaught and the punishment with which it was visited.

A Bite—Alfonso Bombardi, a celebrated sculptor of the emperor Charles V, was a great coxcomb. He got punished one day by a young lady at Bolong, to whom he took it into his head to make love in a foppish manner. She was his partner in a ball, in the midst of which he turned to her, and heaving a profound sigh, as he looked in her face with what he thought an ineffable softness in his eyes, and we suppose, with some fantastic withering gesture, "If 'tis not love I feel, what is it?" "Perhaps," said the young lady, "something bites you." This story got abroad, and Alfonso became the jest of the city.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln County, on the 12th inst., by the Rev Samuel L. Watson, *Col. Samuel N. Stowe* to *Miss Margaret M. Holland.*—[We gratefully acknow]ledge the reception of our fee, and wish the young couple a long life of uninterrupted happiness and prosperity.—*Ed.*

DIED,

In Cabarrus county, on the 8th instant, after a long and severe illness, *Archibald Houston, Esq.*, at an advanced age. Mr. H. was among the most respected and estimable citizens of his County. Honored by his fellow-citizens with a seat in the State legislature, and called upon to discharge the numerous offices of an active, useful citizen, he discharged his duties with such fidelity as to secure universal esteem and confidence in his integrity. He has left an unspotted reputation; and his sorrowing family have the consoling hope, that he has met in christian triumph the Savior whom he professed to serve on earth.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Republicans of Mecklenburg and Union counties, are invited to convene in public meeting in Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing County Court, (the 24th day of October, inst.) It is all important that every citizen who is opposed to the doctrines of the Federal party, and in favor of the Republican creed of '98, should attend, to express their sentiments in relation to the Presidential question and the call for a Democratic State Convention. By order of

STEPHEN FOX,
JOHN SLOAN,
PATRICK JOHNSTON,
RICHARD PEOPLES,
J. B. KERR,
JOHN WALKER,
N. A. HARRISON,
S. H. ELLIOTT,
Of Mecklenburg.

WM. WILSON,
R. LEMONDS,
MARCUS AUSTIN,
JOHN McCORKLE,
W. C. STEELE,
THO: C. WILSON,
JOHN BLOUNT,
JAMES HOUSTON,
Of Union county.

October 3, 1843.

☞ MONEY! MONEY!!

Those persons indebted to us for subscription to the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, or for Advertising or Job Printing, must call and settle before or during the ensuing County Court. We are compelled to have money to carry on our business, and with many we have waited over two years. Longer indulgence cannot be expected, however unpleasant it may be to adopt compulsory measures to make collections.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

One Square South of the Courthouse

THE undersigned having leased this establishment, formerly kept by Dr. J. D. Boyd, intends keeping it up as a

PUBLIC HOUSE

in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in this region of Country. No expense or exertion shall be spared to render the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL* just what a House of Entertainment should be. He hopes his friends and the travelling public will give him a call. He is now prepared to receive them.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 4, 1843.

☞ N. B.—Understanding that a report is circulating at a distance, that the Charlotte Hotel is no[illegible] it been closed during the past twelve months.

October 17, 1843.

FRESH SUPPLY
OF
CHEAP FALL & WINTER
GOODS.

Leroy Springs,

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he is now opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a splendid stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

purchased by himself on the most favorable terms. He invites purchasers to give him a call, and see and judge for themselves, as he is determined to sell Goods as cheap for Cash as they can be bought at any other Store in this section of country. His stock embraces the following leading articles:

A GENERAL SELECTION OF

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY VARIETY AND THE LATEST STYLES;

A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Cutlery,

CROCKERY, SADDLERY; HATS,

Bonnets, Boots, & Shoes,

and every other article usually found in village stores. Call and buy bargains.

Oct. 10, 1843.

CHEAP GOODS
FOR THE FALL & WINTER TRADE.

ELMS & MARTIN

Are now receiving and opening a very heavy and choice stock of

Fall & Winter Goods,

Selected with great care by one of the firm, in the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and purchased on the most favorable terms. Their stock comprises

DRY GOODS

Of every kind, and the latest and neatest styles;

Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes;

HARDWARE

Queensware, Cutlery, Groceries,

And every other article to be found in this market at any time. They are determined to sell their Goods as low, wholesale or retail, as they can be bought in Western North Carolina; and invite purchasers who desire bargains, to give them a call.

September 29, 1843. 30::::3w.

MORE NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

R. C. Carson & Co.

Are now receiving and opening, direct from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, a large and handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Comprising every variety and description usually kept in a retail establishment. The attention of purchasers is solicited to an examination of our stock, as we feel assured that we can and will sell as low for cash as any other house. Call and you will find the following Goods:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets of every quality and price, Red, White and Green Flannels, Rose, Saddle and Negro Blankets, Ready made Overcoats and Overcoatings. Three hundred pieces of assorted Calicoes. A large and complete assortment of Ladies' Shawls, some of which are rich and beautiful. Rich colored Velvets and Chusans, new articles for Ladies' dresses. Ladies' Velvet Cardinals. Black, colored and Watered Alpaccas, Black and Fancy Mouselin de Lanes, Black Bombazines lower than ever sold in this market. Splendid new style colored Silks, French worked Collars, Fancy Silks and Worsted Handkerchiefs. Cambric, Jaconet and Lawn Muslins, Laces and Insertings. Also a heavy stock of Domestic Goods, such as Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Drillings Tickings, &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's new-style

Hats & Ladies' Bonnets;

Boots & Shoes,

Of every description;

HARD WARE and CUTLERY. CROCKERY, SADLERY, BAGGING, ROPING, NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

R. C. CARSON, & Co.

Oct. 3, 1843. 30::::F.

Journal copy.

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

These Pills have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic or lingering complaint*, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make trial of those Pills, never afterward feel willing to [illegible] without them, and call again and again for [illegible] which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills taken as soon as the headache is felt coming on, will cure it in one half hour entirely.

As a remedy in *summer and bowel complaints*, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In *Dyspepsia and Liver complaints*, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In *Habitual Costiveness*, they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of *three hundred and seventy thousand boxes* of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. But it may not be amiss to insert the following testimonials of their excellence:

[From a very respectable Planter in Washington Co., Ala.]

Washington Co., Ala., March 8, 1843.

TO DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: I have used your Vegetable Pills in my family the last year with great success, and I consider them the best Pill I ever used. I have made considerable use of many other popular Pills, but I am convinced that yours are superior to any of them. For Sick Headache, they are an excellent medicine. For Bowel Complaint, I think them the best medicine in the world, and also for the Bloody Flux. I can say to you that I made great use of them last season. I had TWENTY of my Blacks sick with the Flux, and I administered your Pills freely, and I did not loose a single case. My neighbors speak in the highest terms of them.

Respectfully Yours,

JESSE JORDAN.

Union Co., Ky., November 21st, 1842.

TO DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: As I am somewhat opposed to Patent Medicines, considering them generally a mere catchpenny and a cheat upon the public, I have heretofore had but little to do with them, and it was not without much persuasion on the part of your travelling agent, that I was prevailed upon to accept of an agency for the sale of your Pills. But now I must confess, in justice to your Vegetable Pills, that they have proved to be what you assert them to be. I am entirely out of them, and had I been supplied, could have sold double the quantity.

Your Pills have been of great benefit in this section; my neighbors having derived great benefit from their use. I have been troubled for the last fifteen years with Dyspepsia, and an affection of the Liver and Spleen: as a remedy, I have tried Brandreth's and all the most popular Pills, and have had the advice of Physicians, all of which afforded me but momentary relief, but, sir, from the use of only one box of your Pills, I am relieved from my most fashionable yet distressing complaint.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN DYER.

[The following is from Col James Porter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Gibson co., Ten.]

Gibson Co., Ten., December 10, 1842.

TO DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: This is to certify, that I have used in my family within the last eight months, one dozen boxes of your Vegetable Pills, and I consider them decidedly superior to any other Pills I have ever used. I have been afflicted for the last three or four years with a severe dyspeptic and liver affection, accompanied at times with a nervous head-ache which at times totally unfitted me for physical or mental efforts and for the enjoyment of the common blessings of life, and must acknowledge, that your Pills have so far restored me that I feel nearly as well as ever, and I really think that the further use of them will make an entire core. I was also troubled with a bad cough and affection of the lungs, proceeding, as I suppose, from the complaint, and I am entirely relieved from that. Some of my neighbors are also using the Pills with the most decided benefit. The Pills cannot be too highly recommended, and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from them than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I think every family should always keep a supply of them on hand.

JAMES PORTER.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever; the treatment of Billious Fever. Nausea, General Debility, and nervous weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they never fail to cure the Chill and Fever the first day, and never sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price, One Dollar.

The above valuable medicines are for sale in

Charlotte,	by B. Oates.
Concord,	W. Barringer, & Co.
Salisbury,	C. B. Wheeler.
Lincolnton,	John Hoke.
Greenville, S. C.	Dr. C. Rabe.

Sept. 1843. 28-

Law School.

THE subscriber proposes to open a Law School in the [illegible] of July next. His whole time (when off his circuit) will be devoted to the instruction of Students.

WILL: J. ALELANDER.

June 20, 1843. 17::::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843. 7::::F

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous bad glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objets relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order ot place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swollow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole [illegible] adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfessly increased. My face was completely covered, with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bone nearly portruded and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold wordst describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Eayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.

Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN.

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner of Church and Leonards-st.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the pas- [illegible] proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of the head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near 3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK, August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary, in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwihstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced useing it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn farther particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS [illegible] Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte, by* BRALEY OATS, Druggist.

74::ly

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should* [illegible] *week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—

Find the name of Comstock & Co on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR [illegible] NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and **Foundered** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS & SCALDS *and sores, and sore* EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. [See Dr. LIN's signature, thus:] [illegible]ctor O. Lin

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

EAST INDIA [illegible] DYE COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, [illegible] will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It [illegible]ells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.**

Comstock & Co Wholesale Druggists,

71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.

All the above articles for sale [illegible] B. OATS [illegible], N. C.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and promptly excuted at the "Jeffersonian" Office.